

INTERNATIONAL

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4 Arab Countries Said to Prepare Own Talks Soon

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Dec. 25 (UPI).—According to Arab political sources, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq decided at the full Arab meeting in Rabat, Morocco, this week to hold their own summit meeting in Cairo next month.

The sources, saying that the new meeting would consider what steps to take following the failure of the Rabat conference, also reported that the summit meeting took the following actions:

● The assembled states decided to allocate \$62.4 million to the commandos, or only \$8.6 million less than Yasser Arafat, the commando chief, had asked.

● Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya agreed to finance "new arms contracts" to the value of \$84 million, of which Libya will pay \$48 million, Saudi Arabia \$24 million and Kuwait \$12 million.

While this sum is separate from the \$324 million these three countries have been paying to subsidize Egypt and Jordan since the June 1967 war, the sources could not specify who would receive the new arms to be purchased, or what kind of arms were involved.

The sources said that the four participants in the Cairo meeting would initiate a reassessment of the situation in the Arab world following the breakdown of the Rabat conference. At the Rabat meeting, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, of Egypt, denounced Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for refusing to increase their financial aid to Arab armies.

Mr. Nasser, Gen. Gaafar Numairi, premier and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Sudan, and Moamer Kadhafi, chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, are presently conferring in Tripoli, Libya. They are said to be putting together a communiqué to cover the developments at the Morocco meeting.

The sources described Mr. Nasser as reluctant to return home without any new aid commitments. While Libya could contribute additional funds to Egypt and Sudan's troops are considered by some observers to be the best in the Arab world, these two powers cannot provide Mr. Nasser with the kind of steadily increasing support he sought at the summit for his policy of escalating the war of attrition with Israel.

Specific Reason The sources here indicated that the specific reason for the summit was that Gen. Mohamed Fawzi, the Egyptian war minister and commander in chief, presented a plan for a "military solution" which specified what was expected from each of the Arab states and set a time limit of three years for fulfillment of the commitments.

For example, in addition to providing more money than at present, the Saudis and Kuwaitis were asked to supply a number of aircraft. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia thought the commitments beyond their means.

Although it had been generally assumed that Mr. Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had come to terms at their pre-summit meeting in Cairo, the categorical manner of Mr. Nasser's demand that the Arab states shoulder these commitments took Faisal by surprise, sources said.

Faisal kept repeating that Saudi Arabia was already contributing more money than any other state, the sources reported. He pointed out (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nasser Says Summit Had Good Aspects

Libyans Give Him Warm Welcome

BEIRUT, Dec. 25 (UPI).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Sudan's head of state, Gen. Gaafar Numairi, arrived in Tripoli, Libya, today for an official visit, Tripoli radio reported.

The two heads of state were given an official and popular welcome by tens of thousands of cheering people who lined the 19-mile stretch of road between Tripoli airport and the city.

The Egyptian and Sudanese heads of state were received at the airport by Col. Moamer Kadhafi, head of the ruling Revolutionary Council, cabinet ministers and Arab and foreign diplomats, the radio said.

Mr. Nasser and Gen. Numairi will hold "highly important talks" with Libyan leaders during their visit, the radio said.

In an Algiers airport statement, earlier today, Mr. Nasser said that in spite of "differences and negative aspects," the just terminated Arab summit conference in Rabat "also has achieved some positive aspects."

"In fact there were differences at earlier summit conferences, but we did not let that show them to the public. Therefore, the joint communiqués did not refer to them," he said.

"At this (Rabat) conference, in view of the phase the Arab nation is going through in its confrontation with Israel, colonialism and international imperialism, especially the United States, we decided not to issue any communiqué in general terms which could have given the impression of a lack of unity among the peoples of the Arab nation. Thus we preferred not to issue any communiqué," he said.

"But I believe the conference, in spite of these differences and negative aspects, also has achieved some positive aspects," Mr. Nasser added.

Mr. Nasser and Gen. Numairi stopped in Algiers for what was scheduled to be six hours of political talks with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

But they left after 1 hour 45 minutes. Mr. Boumedienne talked to them at the airport.

The relatively short time spent on the meeting led to speculation that each of the three men had stuck to positions expressed at the Rabat summit conference.

Egypt Claims 4 Planes Israeli Air Offensive Reaches A New Peak in 8-Hour Raid

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Israel raised its aerial offensive against the United Arab Republic to a new high today with a record eight and one-half hour assault against Suez Canal positions. Among the targets selected for special attention, the army spokesman said, were SA-2 (SAM) ground-to-air missile sites being rebuilt by the Egyptians.

An army spokesman had said more than a month ago that all such sites along the canal had been destroyed in a sustained aerial offensive that began Sept. 9. Today's action, in which all the missile targets were said to have been destroyed, would presumably have been aimed at maintaining this situation.

Egypt downed four of the Israeli planes and hit another two, an Egyptian military spokesman said in Cairo. The spokesman said heavy concentrations of Egyptian fire downed three planes at 8 a.m. local time when the Israelis attempted to bomb Arab canal positions. Some 90 minutes later the Israelis returned and the Egyptians felled one more and hit two, the spokesman said.

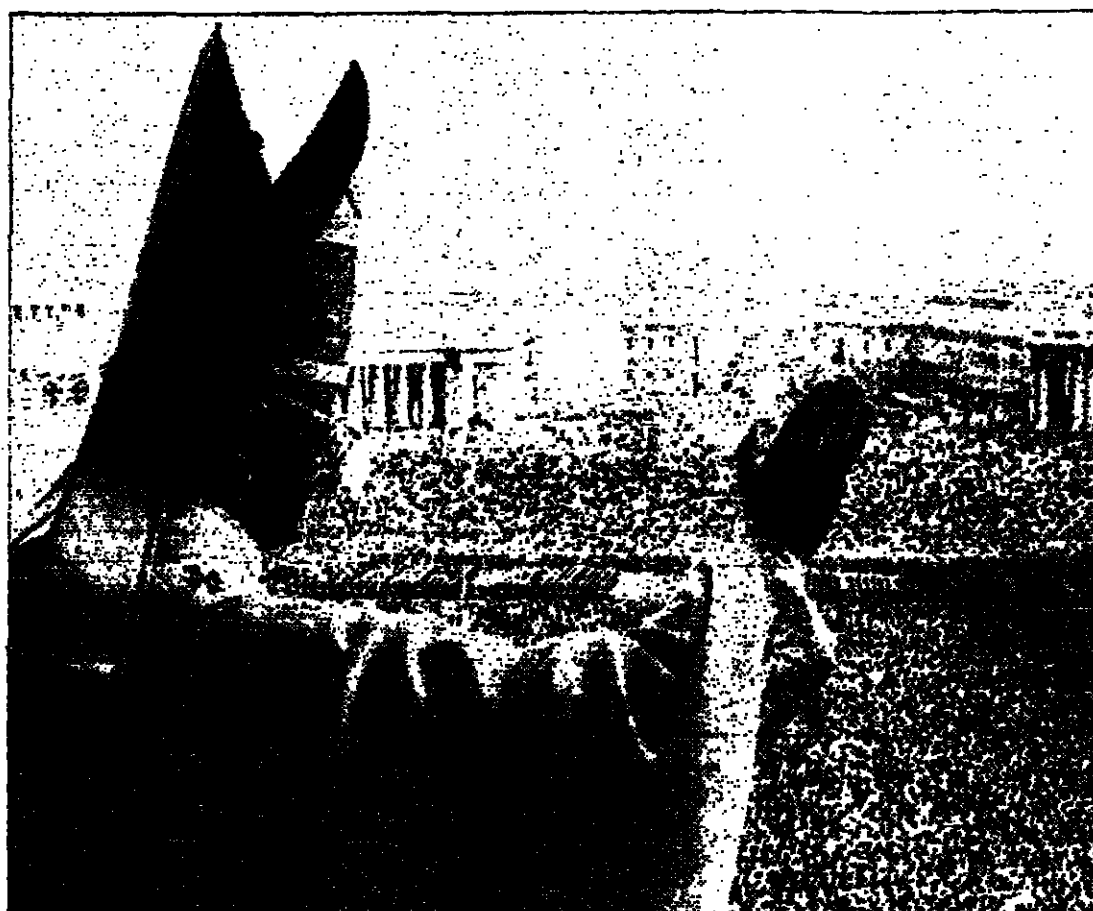
[Today's losses brought to 115 the number of Israeli aircraft Egypt has claimed downing since the 1967 war.]

The longest Israeli air raid had been five hours against Jordan and Iraq artillery positions earlier this month. Attacks against Egyptian targets have extended from a half hour to about four hours.

Not even the Israeli pre-emptive strike against Egyptian airfields and military positions on June 5, 1967, opening what became the six-day war, continued as long as today's assault. The 1967 attack was over within six hours.

The Israelis opened their post-war aerial offensive against the United Arab Republic the day they launched an amphibious attack against Egyptian coastal positions on the Suez Gulf, south of the canal.

An Israeli jet was downed today by a SAM missile. It was the last such loss, however, as Israeli (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Pope Paul VI giving his Christmas benediction to the crowd in St. Peter's Square.

Urges Rome Housing Action Pope Visits Poor, Issues Peace Plea

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI expressed the hope today that a Christmas truce in Vietnam could be prolonged and lead to "an honorable reconciliation."

In the lofty splendor of St. Peter's Basilica, gleaming white and gold in the television floodlights and echoing with the Gregorian chant of the choir, the 72-year-old pontiff celebrated his third Christmas mass—after that at midnight in the Sistine Chapel for the diplomatic corps and the early morning suburban mass.

At its close, at noon, Pope Paul climbed to the central balcony of the facade to read his Christmas message and give his blessing "to all who are in the city and the world—to the Romans and foreign visitors who packed the huge square fronting the basilica."

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Both Sides See Truce Violations

U.S. Accuses Reds Of 79 Incidents

SAIGON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The U.S. command accused the Communists today of violating the Christmas cease-fire at least 79 times. A Viet Cong broadcast in turn accused the allies of carrying out B-52 bomber raids and other actions during the truce.

A 34-hour holiday truce ordered by allied commanders ended at 6 p.m. today. A 72-hour cease-fire proclaimed by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong is to expire at 1 a.m. Saturday (1700 GMT Friday).

A broadcast by the National Liberation Front's clandestine radio monitored in Saigon tonight charged the United States and South Vietnam with carrying out air strikes throughout the truce period.

"Hundreds of tons" "More seriously, they sent the B-52s to drop hundreds of tons of bombs on Tay Ninh and Quang Tri Provinces," the broadcast said.

"The U.S. command gave no reports of B-52 raids, but it was presumed that the Stratofortress bombers' missions tonight after the expiration of the allied truce, U.S. officials reported 79 Communist-initiated incidents in the first 18 hours of the allied cease-fire. They said two Americans were wounded. Communist losses were put at 58 dead and ten captured. The South Vietnamese lost eight dead, 19 wounded and two missing in the same period.

"The Communist broadcast said their troops had 'correctly executed' their side of the cease-fire. 'On the contrary,' the broadcast went on, the allies 'tried to provoke and destroy' the truce period. U.S. Navy jets continued to pound targets over Laos despite the Vietnam truce. Jets were taking off from the carrier Ranger by the score this afternoon.

"I can't tell you where they were going but there would be no truce if Saigon involved," an official in Saigon said.

The weekly casualty report issued (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Willie Sutton's Last Escape: On Christmas Eve—and Legal

By Bill Kovach

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 25 (NYT).—Willie (the Actor) Sutton carried out the most unusual in a career of prison escapes today—this time legally.

Sutton, 68 years old and ailing, was released from Attica prison yesterday after a complicated bureaucratic process resulting in a recomputation of his sentence. That recomputation concluded that he was, by law, a free man on Christmas Eve, 1969.

Only two weeks ago the state pardon and parole board rejected Sutton's plea for parole and set his next automatic review for 1971.

But at the same time, somewhere in the records rooms in the Department of Corrections a recomputation of prison terms that the notorious bank robber owed the state was under way because of two recent court decisions. Early this month courts in both Kings and Queens Counties set aside 30 and 20-year sentences, dating from 1952.

According to prison authorities, "these orders set in motion an automatic recomputation of time served and, on the basis of the 1960 laws under which he was still serving sentences, the result is Sutton is now subject to mandatory release."

More Yule Clemency Two other, more traditional, releases were announced today by the governor's office. In his annual Christmas grants of executive clemency, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller commuted the sentences of Carl Cinton of Brooklyn and Edward Allen of Buffalo. Both were serving sentences up to life in prison on murder convictions.

Cinton, now 26, was convicted in 1960 as the result of the death of another young man in a teenage gang fight in Brooklyn. Allen, 43, has been imprisoned since 1948 for the murder of a man during a robbery. Both would have been eligible for parole in January.

Sutton's release was the result of a long legal battle undertaken on his behalf by his lawyer, Miss Katherine Blaes. Sutton, who is suffering hardening of the arteries and needs further surgery, had pleaded with state officials to let him spend his remaining days in freedom.

Stooped, white-haired and frail, Sutton has been in prison in Attica since 1953 and bears little physical resemblance to the man who built a nationwide reputation for bank robberies and jailbreaks.

'69 Re-Run of Joseph and Mary at the Inn

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 25 (NYT).—On a cold wintry night, a bearded and robed young man walked into the lobby of Akron's downtown Holiday Inn.

"I need a room for the night," he said. "My wife is heavy with child." A young woman was at his side. Behind them stood a donkey.

"Just one night?" asked Robert Nagel, the night manager.

"Yes," the man said, as he filled out the registration form. He said that his name was Joseph of Nazareth, traveling with his wife from the state of Judea.

"You've come a long way," Mr. Nagel said. He handed them a key to room 101 and expressed concern about the donkey. Joseph said that he would take care of the animal himself.

Joseph was actually David Bullock, a member of Akron's underground church, "Alice's Restaurant."

Mr. Bullock and Pearly Gibson, the young woman, were part of a drive organized by the church against the commercialization of Christmas.

The members of "Alice's Restaurant," led by ministers without churches and defrocked priests, have appeared at various churches and shopping centers in the Akron area to spread their message.

They have distributed leaflets urging shoppers to spend no more than \$2.50 for each person on their gift list and to use the rest of the money they were planning to spend on presents for the poor.

Rejection Expected "Joseph and Mary were poor people," Mr. Bullock said later. "We wanted to show what would happen when a poor young couple dressed like Joseph and Mary tried to get a room nearly 2,000 years after the birth of Christ."

They expected to be thrown out into the cold, snowy night,

they said, proving their point that people today do not know the true meaning of Christmas. They had not planned on their acceptance by Mr. Nagel, the innkeeper.

"I just figured it had something to do with the Christmas season," Mr. Nagel said. "I knew they couldn't pay. I mean a donkey is not a normal form of transportation. I figured it had something to do with it all—poverty and the Christmas season."

After they were settled in their room, Mr. Nagel offered them a free meal.

"We weren't very hungry," Mr. Bullock said. "So I asked him if we could have some drinks. And you know what? He sent them around. It sure didn't happen this way 3,000 years ago."

Mr. Nagel said that he had a sort of "funny feeling about the whole thing."

"Maybe I proved a point," he said. "After all, it is Christmas."



ER TALKS—Mrs. Margaret Fisher (left) and Mrs. Vera Rander leaving the Hanoi delegation in Paris.

Added Reversal Hanoi Aides in Paris Receive U.S. Wives and Accept List

By Jonathan C. Randal

U.S. Dec. 25 (UPI).—"In the word," said the Hanoi delegation as a police inspector slipped before them, the Hanoi delegation with good news of an otherwise Christmas for 162 American and children.

As for the prisoners themselves, they would be released, the communiqué said in restating Hanoi's persistent stand, when the war was ended on Hanoi's own terms.

Mrs. Johnson, whose Army major husband was reported missing in July, 1965, brushed aside the North Vietnamese suggestions that Mr. Perot was using the group for propaganda.

"When you've got children crying their fifth Christmas without knowing whether their father," she said, checking herself. "That in itself speaks of the situation in our homes and hearts. There is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	1	31	Orange
ANKARA	4	39	Orange
ANTWERP	1	31	Orange
BELOIT	20	28	Sunny
BERGRADE	1	33	Very C
BIRMINGHAM	1	33	Orange
BRUSSELS	6	43	Orange
BUDAPEST	-3	23	Orange
CAIRO	12	34	Sunny
CARACAS	1	31	Orange
COPENHAGEN	-2	28	Orange
COSTA P. SOL	12	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	1	31	Orange
DURHAM	1	31	Orange
EDINBURGH	1	31	Orange
FLORENCE	3	40	Partly S
FRANKFURT	3	40	Partly S
GENOVA	1	31	Orange
HANKU	1	16	Snow
HYDRAUL	10	30	Rain
LA PAZ	10	34	Orange
LONDON	10	34	Orange
LONDON	6	44	Orange
MADRID	3	35	Very S
MILAN	3	35	Very S
MOSCOW	1	31	Orange
MUNICH	-1	29	Glass
NEW YORK	3	26	Snow
ROME	1	31	Orange
SEATTLE	1	31	Orange
PARIS	6	45	Orange
PRAGUE	1	31	Orange
ROME	10	36	Orange
SOFIA	1	31	Orange
ST. LOUIS	1	31	Snow
TEL AVIV	22	30	Sunny
THIRUV	1	31	Orange
VENICE	3	37	Very C
VIENNA	1	31	Orange
WARSAW	1	31	Orange
WASHINGTON	1	31	Orange
ZURICH	1	31	Orange

Attempts to Rebuild Carrier Cost of Rebuilding Carrier No Twice Original Price

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Navy is about to announce a lengthy modernization program for the USS Midway that will cost more than twice the original price of the ship.

The cost is more than twice the \$90 million the Navy paid in 1965 for the original construction of the ship but, for the last four years, the conversion has taken exactly twice as long as it took to build the warship.

The Navy built, from scratch, the USS John F. Kennedy, its newest nuclear carrier, in 31 months for \$277 million.

In a period of high sensitivity about the term "cost overrun" and before it was banned from the Pentagon language by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, Navy officials had no qualms about using it to describe what was happening with the Midway.

Clearly Underestimated
"Clearly we underestimated," Rear Adm. John A. Adams told a House subcommittee investigating government procurement and contracting last summer. "I believe this is a genuine case of an overrun."

Besides its faulty estimates of the cost and time needed for rebuilding, the Navy blames inflation, changes in design based on recent combat experience in Vietnam and the unexpected need in 1966 to shift shipyard workers from the Midway project to repair of the USS Oriskany, which was badly damaged by a fire.

Conversion of the Midway began on Feb. 13, 1966, at the Hunters Point naval shipyard in San Francisco. Recommissioning is tentatively scheduled for Jan. 31, 1970.

As the project fell steadily behind schedule, estimates of the final cost rose.

A year ago, Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford estimated in his budget that it would cost \$178 million—enough, he told Congress, to convince the Defense Department that a similar conversion program for the Midway's sister ship, the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, should be canceled.

Modernization of the Midway, Mr. Clifford said, "is taking so much longer and costing so much more than originally estimated that we have now decided not to modernize the Roosevelt." Instead, he said, the Roosevelt would have "an austere overhaul."

Third Modernization
The current modernization is the third for the Midway.

The vessel was the world's largest when it was launched on March 20, 1945, just 17 months after its keel was laid at Newport News, Va. It was commissioned on Sept. 10, 1945.

In 1948, it was given its first extensive overhaul. Its flight deck was strengthened to enable it to handle the new, heavier fighter planes. This project cost \$1 million and required Congress to repeal a statute that placed a limit of \$400,000 on the total that the Navy could spend in any one year on modernizing any one warship.

In the mid-1950s, both the Midway and Roosevelt were converted to handle jet fighters at a cost of \$45 million.

The current project, which involves almost a complete rebuilding of the vessel, includes installation of the new catapults to launch the planes, three enlarged and relocated elevators to lift aircraft to the flight deck, enlargement of the flight deck and installation of a computerized data system.

The Midway will be completely air conditioned, at a cost of \$10 million—an item that was not in the original conversion estimate but was added after the Navy decided it would be used for combat assignments in Southeast Asia.

When completed, the modernization will enable the Midway to handle all of the Navy's present carrier aircraft and those likely to be acquired during the 1970s.

The vessel will have grown from its original dimensions of 900 feet by 322 feet to 927 feet by 238 feet, and from an original displacement of 45,000 tons to a loaded displacement of 64,000 tons.

San Francisco's Alioto Not Deterred in Governor Race

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Mayor Joseph Alioto, recently accused by Look magazine of being in league with Mafia leaders and now caught up in a furor over legal fees, said yesterday the controversy swirling around him would not deter him from running for governor of California next year.

The mayor, a leading Democrat, expressed no fears for his political future while acknowledging at a news conference that he had privately paid \$400,000 to the former attorney general of Washington State and an assistant for their help in an anti-trust case.

The sum represented a third of the \$2.3 million legal fee that Mr. Alioto—then a private lawyer—received for successfully prosecuting various electrical equipment manufacturers on price-fixing charges between 1962 and 1967.

Fee of \$1 Million
The suits were brought by public utility districts in Washington state, who asked the then Attorney General John O'Connell to manage the litigation. Mr. O'Connell, also a Democrat, in turn asked



HOME FOR CHRISTMAS—William Thomas Segredi (second from left) being greeted by his family in Charleston, S.C., after his release by East German authorities. Mr. Segredi had been imprisoned four months for entering East Germany without a visa.

'I'm Tired, Really Very Tired'

Abernathy, SCLC in Troubled Period

By James T. Woolen

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25 (NYT)—His voice was too weak and the trembling in his hands too pronounced for a man of only 42 years.

"I'm tired, really very tired," the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy explained with a sigh, merely confirming what was readily apparent to anyone who saw him collapsed in a chair near the jail cell in which he chose to spend Christmas Day.

He meant nothing more, nothing less than what he said—but, as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he had provided, however unintentionally, an answer to those who had been inquiring as to the health of his organization.

The SCLC, like its leader, is tired, really very tired.

It has been robbed of its charisma by assassination, drained of its essential energy by a deadly decade of civil-rights confrontations, endangered by the divided loyalties of its own constituency and threatened by the very courage it has helped to foster.

"We're not really strong enough to take on any national issues like Birmingham or Selma," conceded the Rev. Andrew J. Young, an executive vice-president of SCLC and a member of a small cadre of young Negroes whose grit and ingenuity helped transform it from a preacher's caucus to one of the most effective instruments for Southern change since Gen. Sherman.

"Not Healthy"
"We're not healthy," Mr. Young continued. "We're an exhausted organization right now"—and his own pessimistic evaluation of SCLC's present potential meshes with Mr. Abernathy's own reluctance to make Memphis a point of national contention.

Mr. Abernathy came in November to lend his voice to a protest against the absence of Negroes on the city school board. As a result, he and 18 others were indicted by a Shelby County grand jury on charges of contributing to the delinquency of the minors they had encouraged to stay away from school.

Now, he and four other clergymen, two of them white, have chosen to remain in jail through Christmas rather than pay the \$1 bond set on their charges.



The Rev. Ralph Abernathy

Bishop Bids Religious Leaders Meet on Miss. School Crisis

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 25 (NYT)—Roman Catholic Bishop Joseph B. Brunini, in a Christmas sermon here last night, called for a statewide summit meeting of Christian and Jewish leaders to prevent a racial polarization over Mississippi's public school crisis.

The 60-year-old Catholic prelate, speaking at a midnight Christmas mass at St. Peter's Co-Cathedral, said: "Christmas 1969 sees the great masses of our Mississippians drawing further and further apart, suffering from polarization that has grown wider in these days."

The leader of Mississippi's Catholics said: "Here we are with more than one million blacks—most of them Christians—facing more than one million whites—most of them Christians, with the opportunity to come together to live together as brothers in Christ, sons and daughters of a common father."

"Can this be done? Certainly it can be done with the grace of God. Will it be done? That depends on you and me."

Bishop Brunini, a native of Mississippi in his third year as Bishop of the Natchez-Jackson Diocese, which embraces the entire state, called for a gathering of religious leaders of all faiths to "meet together and issue a clarion call to all Mississippians so that we may grid ourselves for this great leap forward in our growth in the best principles of our Judeo-Christian teachings."

Bishop Brunini spoke in the light of growing concern in the state over the existence of public education in view of the recent Supreme Court decision which ordered the immediate integration of public schools.

Mississippi's public schools face a doubtful future when schools reopen Jan. 5. A massive transfer of black and white pupils is expected to achieve total integration under the Oct. 29 Supreme Court decision. Throughout the state, white parents' groups have warned that the public schools will be abandoned in favor of private schools if white students are ordered to attend previously all-black schools.

Nuremberg Court Return
NUREMBERG, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Nuremberg Palace of Justice has been returned to German authorities by the U.S. Army nearly a quarter century after it was the scene of a gathering of religious leaders of all faiths to "meet together and issue a clarion call to all Mississippians so that we may grid ourselves for this great leap forward in our growth in the best principles of our Judeo-Christian teachings."

3 Fliers Lost Off Australia Guiding Racer

Had Gone to Aid of
Sheila Scott on Celebes

DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Two British pilots and a television cameraman were overdue here tonight and feared to have crashed into a sea lashed by monsoons after they had gone to the aid of a solo woman flier competing in the London-to-Sydney air race.

More than six hours after the single-engine Royal Air Force plane was due here, the Civil Aviation Department said the three men were still missing.

They had gone to guide Sheila Scott, a well-known British pilot, who had been stranded with radio trouble since Monday on the Indonesian island of Celebes, on the five-hour flight to Australia.

Indonesian authorities launched a search-and-rescue operation after Miss Scott, 43, reported she had lost contact with the RAF plane. On board were Flight Lt. Terry Kingsley and Peter Evans of the RAF "Red Arrows" aerobatic team, who had also been taking part in the 12,000-mile race and a man identified only as A. Gibson, a TV cameraman.

A violent monsoon storm had been sweeping the Banda Sea north of here where the plane may have gone down and an air race official tonight described the outlook for the three men as "a bit grim."

An aviation department official said Miss Scott in her Piper Comanche "Myth Two" had left Makassar on Celebes with the "Red Arrows" but they had split up for some reason.

They had headed first for Kupang on the western tip of Portuguese Timor some 400 miles southeast of the Celebes. But Miss Scott had landed instead on Sumatra Island to the southeast.

The official said he had no idea why she had changed direction although he thought it might have been due to poor weather conditions.

The "Red Arrows," in an Italian Siai-Marchetti SP-200 (a small single-engine plane), had flown from Singapore to Jakarta yesterday and straight on to Celebes to help Miss Scott, who holds several solo flying records. After her radio broke down, Miss Scott had managed to get a radio-telephone message to Singapore asking for urgent assistance.

Boeing Washes Out
Jumbo's Test Pilot

SEATTLE, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—The Boeing company today grounded the pilot involved in the crash landing of one of its 747 jumbo jetliners two weeks ago. The pilot, Ralph Cokely, a Boeing test pilot for 13 years, also was removed from the 747 program.

The plane was being ferried to Renton near here for final outfitting before being turned over to Pan American. It came in too low at the end of the runway, severely damaging the right wing area.

Boeing said Mr. Cokely misjudged his altitude just before hitting the runway. Mr. Cokely said the plane experienced an "abrupt stall" just before the end of the runway.

Why Christmas Isn't Merry For Miss Merry Christmas

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 25 (AP)—Merry Christmas is a pretty, 21-year-old honey-haired medical center receptionist who's had to resort to a unlisted phone number.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester V. Christmas had an unlisted number in Texas before moving here 18 months ago, and now she has had to do it again.

"The kidding is a lot worse here," she says. "It's not just around Christmas that strangers call. We even get 'em at Easter. Weekends are the worst. Sometimes it seems like the telephone never stops ringing. I've had to take it off the hook."

"Someone will ask for Merry Christmas," says Merry's mother, "then laugh, 'ho, ho, ho,' or something like that. Occasionally we get a threatening call, too."

Merry's name was suggested by the doctor who delivered her on Jan. 13, 1948.

Heart Transplant Survivor, 51, Dies

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 25 (AP)—Dellert Howard Lawson, 51, the world's 42d heart transplant patient, collapsed and died at his home last night.

Mr. Lawson, who had suffered from a degenerative disease of the heart muscle, underwent the transplant Sept. 4, 1968, at Cleveland Clinic in Cleveland.

He received the heart of Barbara L. Smith, 25, an auto accident victim, and except for periodic visits to the clinic for checkups had remained at home since the operation.

Jean Sarrazin
BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France, Dec. 25 (UPI)—French international horseman Jean Sarrazin, 35, a member of the French team at the Olympic Games in Mexico City, was killed in a car accident Christmas Eve, police said today.

Mr. Sarrazin's wife and two of their three children were hospitalized with injuries in the accident.

Gen. David Carmel
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The military attaché to the Israeli Embassy here, Gen. David Carmel, 49, died Tuesday of a heart attack in Walter Reed Hospital, it was reported today.

U.S. Student Plan Gets \$66 Million

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The U.S. Office of Education reported today it will make grants totaling more than \$66 million for work-study programs on the nation's college campuses for the first six months of 1970.

The grants finance jobs for students to help them pay for the cost of their education. In a review of the five-year-old program, the education office said that more than one million students have benefited from the \$66.7 million in federal outlays.

Under the program, the government pays for 80 percent of the cost of the study-related work, and the college or off-campus agency hiring the student the other 20 percent. The 1970 grants will assist an estimated 238,000 students.

Nixon's Yule Gift

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—President Nixon has given federal employees a Christmas present—the day after Christmas. The President issued an executive order designating Friday an official holiday to permit federal workers to have a four-day week.

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And that's the long and the short of William Lawson's.

The Safest Woman Sometimes Isn't

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Last October, Mrs. Jack Pannell was picked by police as Knoxville's safe woman driver of the year.

Yesterday she was charged at city jail with drunken driving, reckless driving and disorderly conduct by using profanity. Police said she was traveling at nearly 70 miles an hour in a 45-mph speed zone.

Light in Helsinki

The winter days are short in Helsinki, and the dark forests of fir, speckled with birch, roll down to its outskirts with the somber sweep of a Sibelius symphony. But now, for the first time in recent history, there is light emanating from Finland. The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin substantive talks on the limitation of strategic arms, and the atmosphere surrounding the decision is soberly hopeful.

When the delegates take up their work in Vienna in mid-April, they will still have an imposing array of difficulties to overcome. The practical problems of reducing armaments, especially such experimental and potentially decisive weapons as ballistic missiles, are great; the pressure of the military on both sides, the difference in attitudes toward public revelation of even such matters as arms budgets, to say nothing of the varying degrees of security imposed on the missiles themselves, combine with a long history of mutual suspicion to create a diplomatic jungle. Moreover, the concrete divisions on so many aspects of current world politics that separate Moscow and Washington could yawn into critical gulfs in the months ahead, unless the same business-

like devotion to a search for understanding that marked the Helsinki talks prevails on all fronts.

Admitting the obstacles, it is still possible to look to Vienna with hope. After all, that city symbolizes virtually the first lasting agreement reached by the World War II allies after the fighting ended; Austria stands today to show that such agreements are possible.

Evidently even the Vienna conversations will still be largely exploration in the beginning; the lack of a specific agenda could mean either a groping through loosely defined areas of discussion, with ample opportunity for diversion to extraneous matters or nit-picking over detail, or it could offer freedom of action for a broad and solid contribution to peace.

Everything depends on the degree to which both sides are committed to winning a substantial reduction of the fears and burdens of armaments; on the extent to which the two governments are indeed aware, to quote the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir Semenov, "that curbing the strategic arms race would serve the vital interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all peoples of our planet."

The 91st Congress: An Interim Report

Passage of the big tax bill came just in time to save the 91st Congress from a very bleak record in its first session. But even with this giant legislative chore completed, the so-called congressional boxscore is largely negative.

There are, of course, a few other positive results from the year's work. The Senate approved the nonproliferation treaty, and both houses completed action on the limited draft reform bill, the administration's safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system, and the military procurement and food stamp authorizations. In addition, both houses acted on East-West trade, cigarette advertising, mine safety, water pollution and foreign aid. The House also passed the Electoral College reform proposal, the elementary education, school lunch and bank holding company bills. The Senate passed a potentially significant "national commitments" resolution and made a start toward enforcement of it by forbidding the use of American ground forces in Laos and Thailand without congressional authorization.

Probably the worst performance of the session was the handling of the appropriations bills. In part the President is responsible for this outcome because of the delay in getting his revised budget before Congress. Even so, it is inexcusable for Congress to have ended the session, almost six months after the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are being made; with some of the money bills still hanging fire, Congress worked hard to wind up this part of its unfinished business after Mr. Nixon threatened to call it back into special

session after Christmas if the appropriations bills were not passed. But last-minute disputes will presumably force some agencies to go into the second half of the year still operating on appropriations tailored to last year.

No doubt the low productivity of the session may be attributed in general to the political maneuverings of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress. Each was sparring cautiously, trying to take the measure of the other, as in the prolonged Haynesworth debate. Much time was given also to military spending, with the constructive result of cutting \$5.6 billion from the Pentagon budget submitted by President Nixon. A few months ago the President openly bid for the cooperation of Congress on a non-partisan (let's both look to the welfare of the country) basis. As pressures mounted near the end of the session, however, he was openly threatening to use his veto—against the tax bill, before the conference cleaned it up, and against the HEW appropriations bill, which he considers inflationary. Relations have not, however, deteriorated to the point of open political warfare.

What the trend will be when Congress reassembles in January under the pressures of approaching mid-term election campaigns is not yet clear. But the temptations to play politics will be notably increased on both sides. A large element of statesmanship will be essential, on both sides, if action on many urgent measures is to be completed before the partisan cannonading reaches its customary intensity in the fall.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arab Disunity

The acrimonious break-up of the Arab summit conference at Rabat reduces the threat of a concerted Arab attack against Israel in the foreseeable future but it does not enhance the prospects for peace. If the Arabs cannot unite on common policies for confrontation with Israel, neither are they likely to agree on terms for a peaceful settlement.

The Rabat fiasco will probably provoke some step-up in the corrosive low-level conflict in the Middle East as Arab leaders work out their frustrations on Israel—and on each other. The refusal of the Saudis and Kuwaitis to divert more of their oil revenues to the futile ambitions of the more militant leaders creates increased danger of sabotage of the pipelines and other facilities that help transmit Arab oil to the West.

This prospect will probably suit the short-sighted Kremlin leaders, whose rejection of

Secretary of State Rogers's reasonable peace proposals has made clear their blind contentment to let the Middle East drift further into chaos. But the prospect cannot be pleasing to those Arabs and Israelis with enough perception to recognize the debilitating effects of prolonged struggle on their peoples' hopes for a better life. Nor can the United States and other responsible members of the international community remain indifferent to the threat of a big-power nuclear confrontation that any new all-out war in the Middle East would pose.

One hopeful note did emerge from Rabat probably due in no small part to Secretary Rogers's timely initiative: the refusal of most of the Arab leaders present to close the door to a negotiated settlement. This foot in the door to peace may yet be turned into a wider opening through patient diplomacy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Little Hope in Progress

It is possible that 1969 will be chiefly remembered as the year in which man first moved decisively beyond the limits of his native planet by landing on the moon. Future historians may assume that men's hearts were lifted up at this time by pride in the rapid progress of humanity and optimism about the prospect of fresh advances in the coming decade.

They will find little support for such an assumption in the records. They will dis-

cover, perhaps to their surprise, that optimism and faith in progress were widely regarded in 1969 as old-fashioned attitudes; even the remarkable success of the first moon landings, while it demonstrated the technological skill, wealth and exploring spirit of Western civilization, seemed to many people at the time to demonstrate man's lack of success in solving the more urgent and complex problems which faced him on earth.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

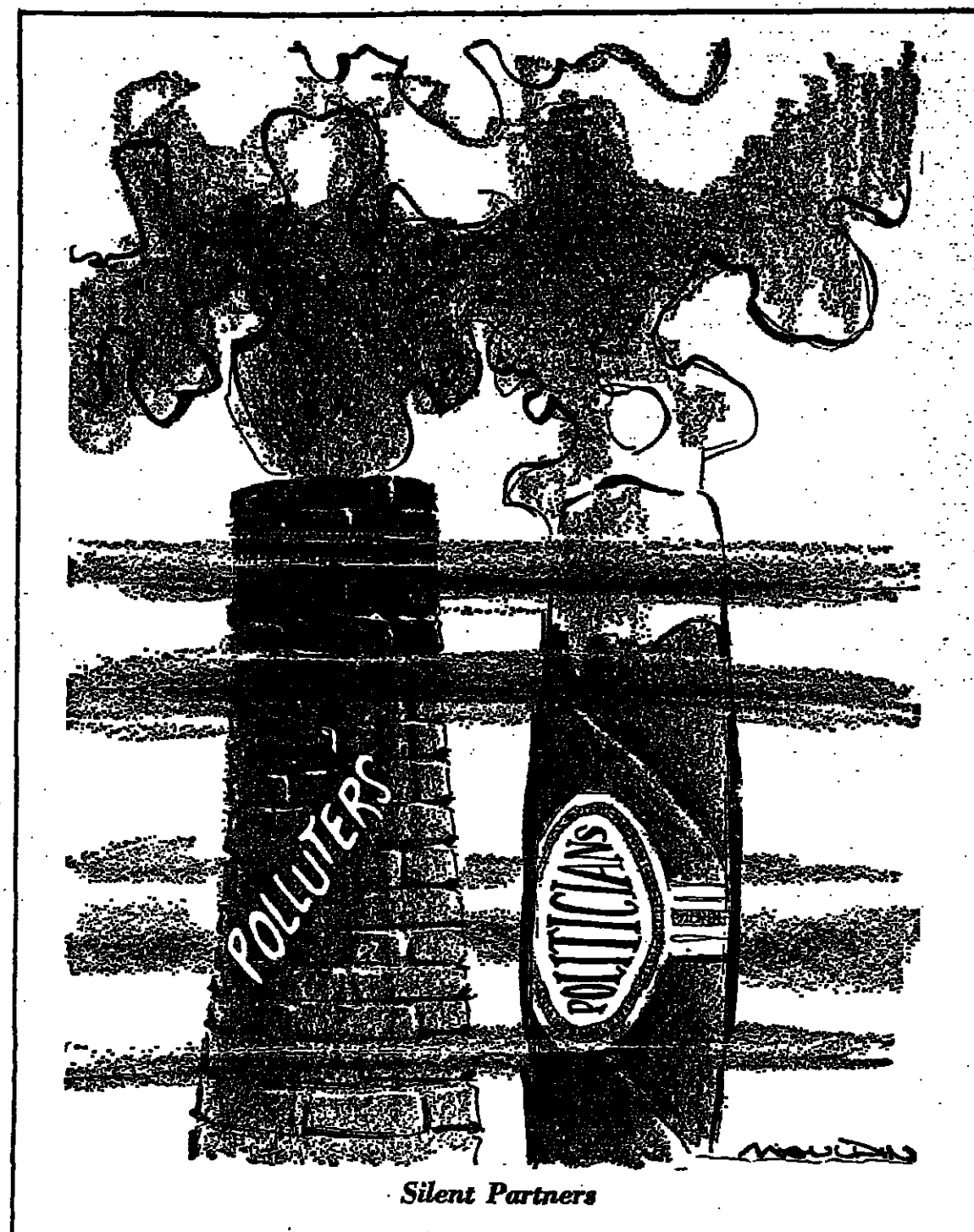
Dec. 26, 1894

VIENNA.—The Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, has altered his intention of passing part of the holidays with his elder daughter, the Princess Gisela, of Bavaria, and now proposes leaving her on Monday for Wels, where His Majesty will pass part of the holidays in the family circle of his younger daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valerie. Afterward, he will return to Vienna, and then leave the next day for Budapest. It is said that the Emperor hopes to form a new Cabinet while in Budapest.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 26, 1919

NEW YORK.—The largest single donation ever made for humanitarian purposes is that of \$100,000,000 which Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave today to science and humanity, the sum being divided equally between the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. The first organization will use the money to raise the salaries of professors and teachers. The second will use the money for the extension of medical research. This brings the total of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the sum of \$450,000,000.



Silent Partners

New Frontiers for the '70s

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—For the first time since World War II ended with the world dividing into ideological blocs a generalized effort to break down artificial barriers appears to be under way. The 1970s may mark a historic watershed in modifying outmoded philosophical and political prejudices.

The former have already been weakened as communism and capitalism each developed internal quarrels, most marked among the Marxists but also featuring disputes between members of the Western alliance.

The old messianic fervor that once marked NATO policy toward Communism and vice versa has faded. President Nixon, himself a veteran of the era of Foster Dulles and the old morality, is taking a lead in the new pragmatic approach. He wants to judge nations by their actions rather than their political creeds.

Philosophically, there is talk of "convergence" between evolving capitalism and evolving socialism. Some Russian Communist intellectuals think they have discovered such a trend but it is primarily a Yugoslav find. Its original philosopher was Edward Kardelj, Tito's right-hand intellectual, and Khrushchev's 1954 voyage of penance to Belgrade was its first tangible symptom.

Special Moment

The idea behind this conception is that as industrialized and highly populated nations develop they face similar problems requiring similar answers, no matter what their abstract ideological tenets may be. Thus, extrapolating a future from these tendencies, one finds a moment when their economic and political methods and requirements could become increasingly alike although approached by differing roads.

While this moment remains a long time away, the trend toward negotiations is increasingly evident, as for example the promising SALT talks between overwarmed Russia and overwarmed America. Bonn, especially, is making the running for the Western capitals, because the most serious political problem in Europe is still Germany.

Chancellor Brandt has taken an audacious initiative in trying to straighten out the mess bequeathed when the victors of World War II chopped Germany up and couldn't agree how to put it together. He has clearly if not yet legally accepted the Oder-Neisse line as a permanent frontier between Germany and Poland, and he is about to join reluctant East Germany in discussing means of establishing some kind of relationship.

His idea vaguely resembles the old Metetrich theory which permitted the separate German states of the post-Napoleonic period to confederate while retaining separate national military and foreign policies. By implying willingness to contemplate a similar arrangement and while simultaneously im-

proving Bonn's relationships with Moscow, Warsaw and Prague, Brandt has outflanked the East Germans and forced them to at least discuss change.

Other Developments

Simultaneously, behind the scenes, there are concurrent developments. The Vatican has started quiet talks with Bonn and Warsaw on possible de facto recognition of the Oder-Neisse border for church administrative purposes. Washington, Paris and London have made clucking noises of approval although Paris is chary about any moves toward German reunification and London wants to be sure Bonn consults its NATO allies well in advance.

Everybody wants to temper the hostility of alliances inherited by the 1970s from the postwar past but nobody is in an undue hurry. Even a Communist ambassador known to favor the end of existing blocs confides:

"It would be a mistake to terminate this arrangement too abruptly. Changes must be worked out gradually and slowly, preceded by growing economic and cultural exchanges between both sides." He cites as an example to be followed

ed the slow but steady development of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia. Once they were suspicious enemies and now they are very close friends; yet the shift required fifteen years.

There is now an impression of movement with respect to Germany, nub of the European problem. And Brandt's probing expeditions find their counterpart in the Western Big Three notes to Moscow on Berlin, clearly designed to test the extent of Soviet interest in détente.

The new atmosphere of diplomatic exploration does not seem merely an attempt to rework old positions and restate old formulas but, tentatively at least, to try and find novel approaches acceptable to both sides and applicable to new circumstances in a new decade. Yet it takes time and will as well as pragmatic pressures to achieve results.

The effort aiming at political convergence is in itself worth while. Should it eventually be followed by ideological convergence, so much the better; but, if one considers the world's long-stated preference for variety, any real parallelism appears hardly probable and surely not imminent.

Realism About Russia

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Under the national Christmas tree, there was precious little to rejoice about this year. But at least 1969 has brought us one gift to raise a cheer over, in the unexpected form of an anonymous book called "Message From Moscow."

As will be shown, this little-known book has far-reaching political meaning. Yet its aim is not political. Its unique virtue, and its aim, is to tell you what life is really like in the Soviet Union. The wisest, most experienced American experts agree that in this respect, there has been nothing quite like "Message From Moscow" in the whole postwar period.

The author, who signs himself "Observer," writes anonymously because he has no alternative—except to betray the huge cast of Russian friends and acquaintances he brings vividly to life. He is obviously an intelligent man, gifted with great human sympathy; and he writes admirably, as well. Everyone who wants to understand the world we live in should buy and read his book.

If you do so, you will find that its underlying virtues are a strong admiration and strong affection for the Russian people. The people's joys and sorrows, their capacity to endure the most grinding hardship, their unquenchable gaiety, their quiet courage, their largeness of heart and knack for simple pleasures—all these are celebrated in a manner no reader can forget.

This is done, moreover, with the most elegant economy and the most enviable eye for the telling detail. In recent English prose, for instance, there are few passages with richer, truer atmospheric content than "Observer's" description of escaping with his friends for skiing weekends in the countryside around Moscow.

Yet the whole atmosphere is successfully conveyed in one brief paragraph, along with all this very special atmosphere's very considerable significance. In short, this is a first-rate book; and it would still be worth reading if the

Not a Force

But as a political force, he dismisses them as zero-minus; and he reports, convincingly, that this is the way they see themselves. They do not think, and he does not think, that they can ever prevail against "the system." For them, he forecasts that life will grow worse, not better. And he paints a hideous picture of the omnipresent and still growing power of the secret police.

One reason he believes the liberal 1960s has no real future is that the Russian masses regard this alienated but still privileged group as "effete snobs"—to borrow a recent phrase. To the masses, he also attributes the most admirable qualities. But he leaves no room for doubt about their extreme

In these ways, he condemns as self-delusion the hopes that Westerners have gone on cherishing about the Soviet Union, even after the invasion of Czechoslovakia. But he does something else as well. Indeed the primary political lesson of "Message From Moscow" is that Russians find easily tolerable what Americans could not imaginably tolerate.

A Rage to Punish

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Capital punishment, that subject of countless campaigns and seared consciences, is again a considerable issue in both Britain and the United States. It is being dealt with in natural accord with the genius of each country's system of government—here in Parliament, in the United States in the Supreme Court.

The same philosophical issue arises under either system: Does an educated, humanitarian elite have the right, in a democratic society, to impose civilized standards of criminal punishment on a public that prefers rougher justice?

In Britain, public opinion polls have shown a preponderant majority in favor of bringing back the hangman. That did not stop the members of the House of Commons, the people's representatives, from voting without party guidance last week, 343 to 185, to abolish capital punishment.

The Supreme Court is doing something different. From legislation in considering claims now before it that the death penalty in particular circumstances violates the Constitution. But to decide whether that punishment is "cruel and unusual," it must give content to words so empty that they can be filled only with a notion of what the current American conscience regards as "cruel."

Definition Difficult The limits on a judge's freedom in reading such clauses of a constitution are never going to be defined to a scrupulous man's satisfaction. But history has pretty well disposed of the argument that a legislator must take a copybook approach when his constituents have strong beliefs. The Burkean view has prevailed, that an elected member should be true above all to himself.

There are commitments that cloud judgment in any debate on the death penalty. On one side there are the hangmen, the blue-hatted ladies who scream for blood when the issue is discussed at a Tory party conference; they see it as an eye for an eye. On the other there are those, equally sincere, who believe that the use of capital violence does to get even, somehow, viciousness that seems out of

public officials should so methodically, so clerically, carry out an obscene task.

But if one can surmount such feelings, there is a rational question to be debated. It is whether the existence of the death penalty is an effective deterrent. Are the significant numbers of would-be murderers who pause at the moment because they know it may forfeit their own lives?

Particular statistics can be used to prove either side. From figures last week, members argue all ways on the trend of murder during the five-year suspension capital punishment now conduct in Britain.

But looking at the issue in large, there really is only one honest way to read the experience of society with the death penalty: it makes no significant difference to the volume of murder; it is a meaningful deterrent.

One reason for saying that firmly is that violence, including murder, obviously is a product of social factors much more significant than capital punishment. Britain, without the death penalty last year, had five reported murders per million of population. (Three were finally found to be murders.) The United States, capital punishment in most states had 70 per million.

Again, so many murders are result of family tensions, psychological explosions to which the deterrent of the criminal is irrelevant. One of the law categories of murder records England is killing followed suicide.

Finally, we must face the fact that even those states that retain the death penalty hardly ever use it; it is simply too appallingly in practice. Prof. Leon Radzicki, the leading English criminologist, has said that hanging can be effective deterrent only if it is piled remorselessly, across board—but it will not be.

If the death penalty is not a deterrent, we must recognize it survives in some places in order to satisfy obsessive public notions. The rise of criminal violence seems to get even, somehow, viciousness that seems out of

But that is just where the eye of the politician lies: not to public rage, however unduly able, with empty gestures, to face the difficult, expensive of understanding and answer the threats to an ordered soci-

Letters

The Cuts in Aid

The New York Times' "Cutting Aid Too Far" editorial in the Dec. 15 issue of the International Herald Tribune makes a common misstatement which tends to perpetuate a widespread misconception, even in the highest quarters, as to the amount of U.S. foreign aid. It equates the appropriation for the U.S. Agency for International Development with U.S. "foreign aid," and comes to the erroneous conclusion that U.S. aid amounts to only about one-quarter of one percent of the U.S. Gross National Product. It does not take account of the fact that other U.S. agencies and other appropriations make up the bulk of U.S. foreign aid: the Peace Corps, Export-Import Bank, Development Loan Fund, Public Law 480 (food aid) and, yes, even the Department of Defense (which has expended enormous amounts of

resources on highway and port construction and other infrastructure projects which directly contribute to economic development). To this should be added the U.S. contributions to the various U.N. agencies, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank—amounting to about 45 percent of all contributions from all member govern-

C. L. WRIGH

Rome.

... That Ends Well

This is in reference to an away of addenda to A. Taylor's 1 in your Dec. 8 edition which use the final details on the se for the 4,000-gallon cylinder whisky lost off the Scottish c The usually reliable source noted that the cylinder had sighted breaking up on the c and covered by hundreds of birds and that this terminated search, leaving no term unsk A later dispatch from this se informs us that on this same b a group of sunbathers found the tans were less than com because they had not removed bathing trunks. Not wishing to like a bunch of "cotton-tails" the altogether, they all stre out face down on the beach removed these impediments to over tanning. The dispatch i that they were determined to i no stern untold.

FRANK DARLINGTONC

New Delhi.

The Public Interest

Re Colman McCarthy's written article, "War and Law" (Dec. 15), perhaps the most and best known excuse was by Quintilian: "Sometimes the interest requires that the speaker defend what is not true."

W. F. Paris.



Without Reprisal So Far
TION BOUND—They wouldn't miss it for the world; come snow or high water, today's 52-degree temperature, these naked seals go in for their Christmas may be on the Riviera, but those who came to watch were warmly dressed.

Prague Police Bar Midnight Church Rites

Masses Prohibited Without Warning

PRAGUE, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Midnight mass was canceled at the main Roman Catholic churches in the center of Prague last night. Police patrol near the baroque St. James's Church near the Old Town Square said that mass services were held in the afternoon and more were being celebrated in the center of the city at midnight.

They gave no reason when asked why the masses were canceled. But it was believed that the police were worried about large groups of people gathering on Christmas Eve. Stringent anti-disturbance regulations have been in force since violent demonstrations in the city during the August anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Many Seek Mass
Groups of people trudged through the snow-covered streets—many darkened by power cuts resulting from a coal shortage—in search of a midnight service.

They might have told us about it in advance, one disappointed girl said after finding out that no mass was being said in churches in the center of the city.

The doors were shut at St. James's, St. Nicholas's and the Tyn Church—the main Roman Catholic churches in the center of the city. The Protestant St. Nicholas Church in Old Town Square had a midnight service for invited guests only.

Last year the mass at St. James's was held up by youths who created a disturbance inside the church.

Satellite Tested To Keep Monkeys Aloft for Year
SUNNYVALE, Calif., Dec. 25 (AP).—A spacecraft designed to keep two monkeys in orbit for one year has completed the first phase of evaluation tests at the Pensacola Naval Air Station, in Florida, Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. announced.

The Lockheed model, part of a design competition for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Orbiting Primate Experiment—OPE—program, would permit the monkeys to run unrestrained during the actual space mission.

N. Korea States Terms on Return Of Seoul Airliner
TOKYO, Dec. 25 (UPI).—North Korea said today that it eventually would release the passengers from a hijacked South Korean airliner, but not before officials from five southern labor and civic groups agree to discuss the matter at the North-South border.

We are willing to meet at Panmunjom with representatives of relevant non-official organizations of South Korea and consult with them about this matter, the North Korean news agency said.

It said that the pilot, and co-pilot of the airliner, hijacked to the North with 51 persons aboard, were responsible for the hijacking and, therefore, would not return to the South.

But, the passengers of the plane will be able to return to South Korea, the announcement said. Then it named the five southern labor and civic groups whose officials the North Koreans want to meet.

Dutch Princess Bears Second Son
THE HAGUE, Dec. 25 (AP).—Princess Margriet, 26, gave birth this morning to a son, the Dutch government information service reported.

It was the second child born to Princess Margriet and her common-law husband, Pieter van Vollenhoven. Their first child, Prince Maurits, was born April 17, 1968.

The government information service reported that both mother and child are in excellent condition. In her Christmas address, Queen Juliana said that her youngest grandchild was a "sweet, small, robust and sound little baby."

14 to Die for Killing 17 in Indian Village
BILAPUR, India, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Fourteen persons have been sentenced to death here for the mass murder of 17 men and women in Mysore village last year. Thirty-eight were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The slaughter climaxed a dispute over a plot of land. The court here was told yesterday that some of the 52 accused had set fire to a house in which a woman landowner had taken refuge with friends. Several of them died in the flames. Another woman was shot dead. One man was thrown onto a haystack, which was then set on fire.

40 Boat Passengers Missing in Colombia
BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 25 (AP).—At least 40 persons, mostly children, were believed to have died yesterday after a passenger boat collided with four small tankers and sank in the Magdalena River in northeastern Colombia.

Widely Assumed There Will Be a Disaster One Day The Year U.S. Discovered Pollution Crisis

By D.J.R. Bruckner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Fear of environmental pollution is beginning to produce public panic in America, and the panic is beginning to move the politicians, and so a great political issue is born. It is the standard American method: the country stumbles from crisis to crisis.

It is even widely assumed now that there will be a great pollution disaster one day that will produce a "real change" in the systems of government and technology. Those who are less hopeful think there may be a vast and final disaster.

A few years ago sophisticated observers used to smile at the apocalyptic politics of the young, but now most of America's government seems to be run on panicked politics, and students of the environment are filled with final, catastrophic visions.

1980 or 2000
The year 1980 is one popular target date. By then, one group of New York scientists says, a major U.S. city will have 10,000 deaths in an air inversion catastrophe.

By then, says the National Academy of Sciences, Americans will produce enough sewage to use up all the oxygen in all of the 22 major river basins in the country. By then, say some food experts, several large nations will have been swept by unimaginable famine.

Others project their disasters to the year 2000. Pollution obviously is only part of a very much larger problem: how to use and control science and technology for commonly accepted ends.

The various manifestations of the problem are many: In the search for quick and easy health we have developed medicines with harmful side effects and some which kill, or food additives and substitutes that are harmful.

We polluted the walls and ceilings of millions of rooms in our cities in the past, causing thousands of children to suffer lead poisoning, presumably in the search for nothing more harmful than brighter and cleaner home environment.

In an effort to grow more food more easily we polluted the whole world with DDT. Now some American manufacturers, to eliminate one type of water pollutant from household detergents, are using a chemical that could cause worse pollution.

It is not only our uses of the earth that frighten or endanger us, but the uses of ourselves. Successful transplants of human organs create serious moral questions. The scientists who recently succeeded in isolating a single gene realized very well that their feat will lead to manipulation of genes, and they admitted that the prospect frightens them.

Possibly some of the current panic over science and technology springs from our inability to organize and assimilate the immense amount of knowledge we have acquired in 30 years. Some of it springs directly from discoveries about what we are doing to the earth and ourselves that we did not suspect in the past.

But this knowledge is not going to end; future discoveries are almost certain to be more spectacular and possibly more frightening. They, like the pollution we are beginning to worry about, are cumulative effects; it is as though time had suddenly collapsed on us.

The fear all this produces makes us irrational. Some want to stop the machine altogether; thus a bill was introduced in the Senate this year to ban construction of all nuclear accelerators for a time. There is even more danger in

inappropriate attempts to control the machine. Thus the government spent more than \$5 billion in 12 years to clean up waterways which, the Government Accounting Office now says, are dirtier than ever. The attempt may have been sincere and only inadequate; but the people, told almost daily that they face extinction in a world of waste, must suspect that the usual ballyhoo and boondoggle of politics is at work, and at the very time when the need for wider and more coordinated scientific knowledge is the greatest, the government cuts its research budget; the effect is a systematic dismantling of scientific inquiry, some of it into the very problems causing the current popular panic.

To most scientists it is increasingly clear that the great technological and scientific machine which is this modern society can only be guided politically; some of the scientists themselves are starting to become involved in politics.

But it is also fairly clear that the usual crisis-to-crisis method of politics, in America at least, is inadequate for the mastery of the vast machine.

Congo Crowd Stampedes; 27 Feared Dead

Rush for Gates Before Soccer Game

KINSHASA, Dec. 25 (AP).—Twenty-seven persons were believed trampled to death when a crowd stampeded outside a soccer stadium in Bukavu, in the eastern Congo today, the Congolese Press Agency said.

The soccer match was to have been watched by President Joseph Mobutu, who is currently touring the region.

The agency said that "contrary to normal practice" the stadium authorities made the crowd wait outside the gates until the arrival of Mr. Mobutu and his aides.

As soon as the presidential party was seated, the crowd made a rush for the two main entrances, sweeping aside stadium employees who tried to control them.

Some in the front wave tripped and were trampled by the mass behind them. The agency said there were many injured.

All medical and hospital authorities in the region were ordered to report to their places of work. Mr. Mobutu and Interior Minister Joseph Nsanga later toured the hospitals and emergency medical centers.

Isolated Island Relieved by Air
BARNSTABLE, England, Dec. 25 (AP).—Santa Claus, for the 12 inhabitants of the storm-swept Isle of Lundy at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, was a Royal Air Force helicopter which flew in yesterday.

The trawler Lundy Gannet, which usually delivers weekly supplies to the tiny island, has been unable to get through for nine days because of gales in the Irish Sea.

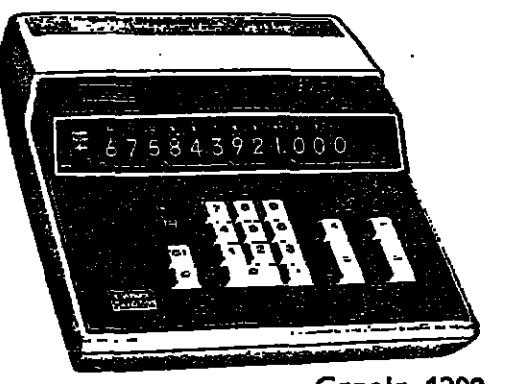
The 12 inhabitants are lighthousemen and bird reserve wardens and their families. The only child is Katherine Ogilvie, two-month-old daughter of the only farmer there. The helicopter brought in food, mail and presents.

Soviet Fleet to Visit Sudan
MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—A fleet of Soviet warships, including the anti-submarine vessel Strogov, will pay an official visit to Port Sudan in the Red Sea from Saturday to Wednesday, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

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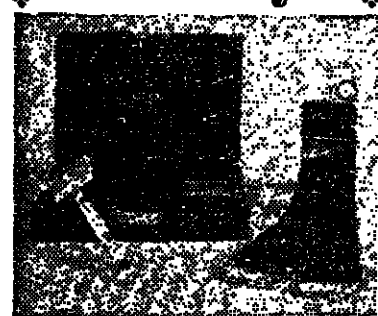
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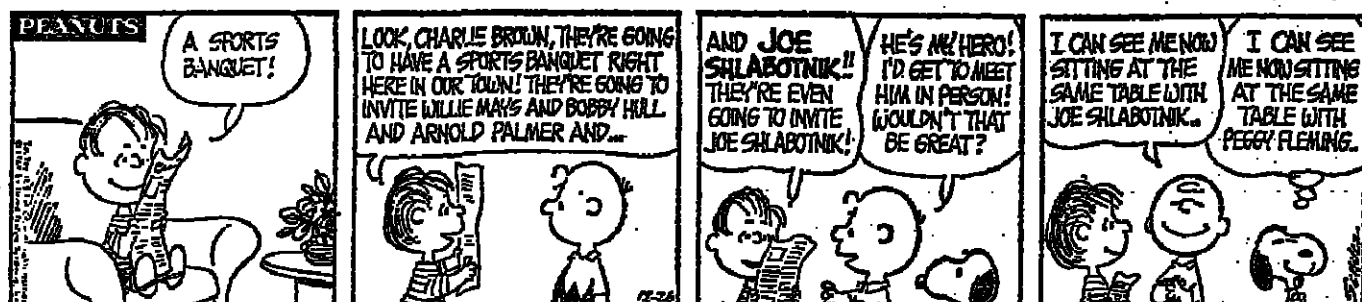
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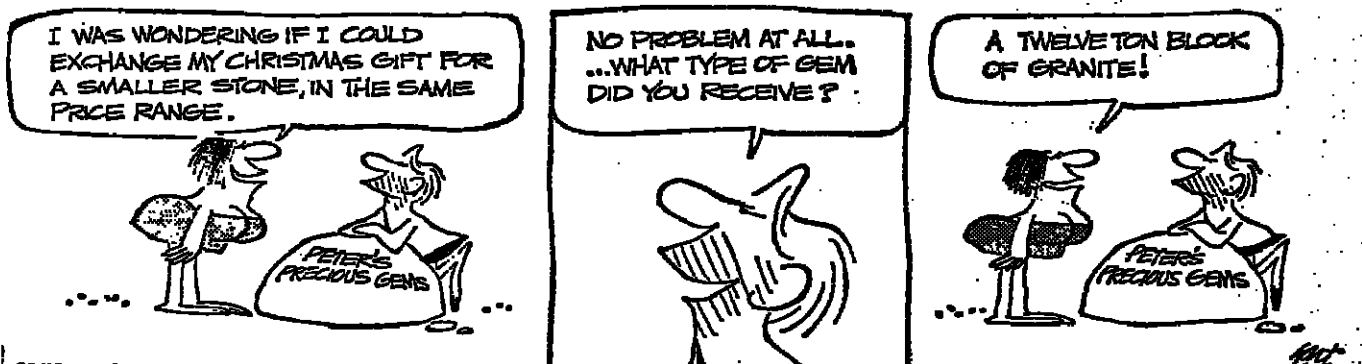
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6210.00, 6215.00, 6220.00, 6225.00, 6230.00, 6235.00, 6240.00, 6245.00, 6250.00, 6255.00, 6260.00, 6265.00, 6270.00, 6275.00, 6280.00, 6285.00, 6290.00, 6295.00, 6300.00, 6305.00, 6310.00, 6315.0

PEANUTS



R. C.



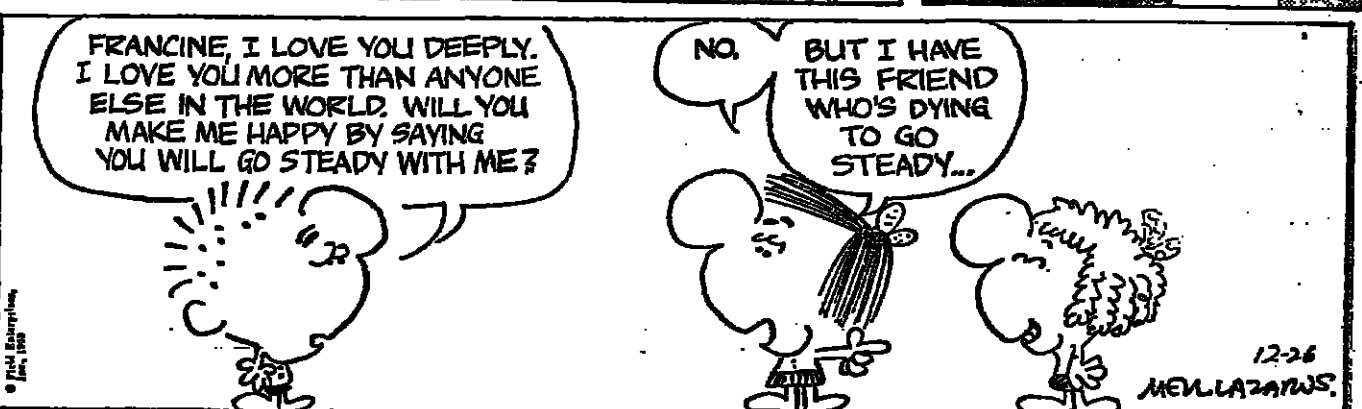
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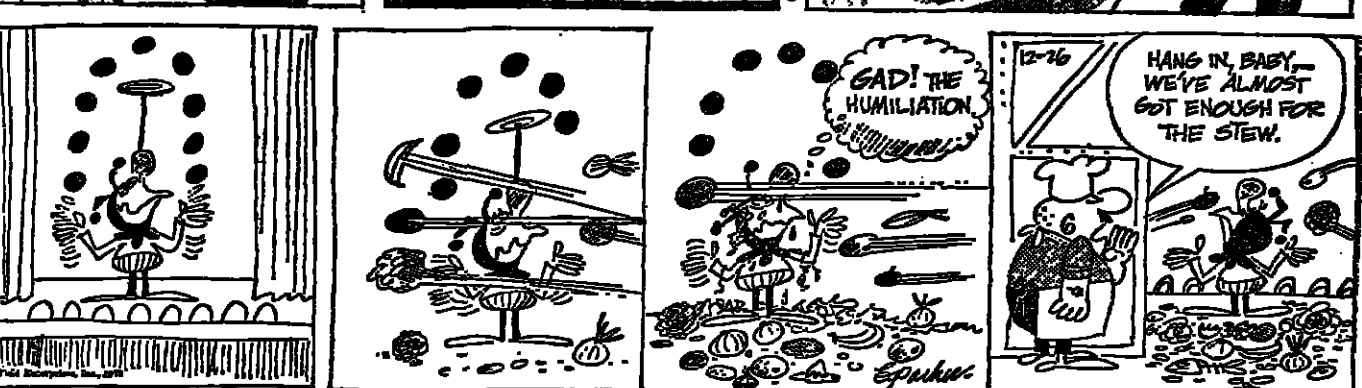
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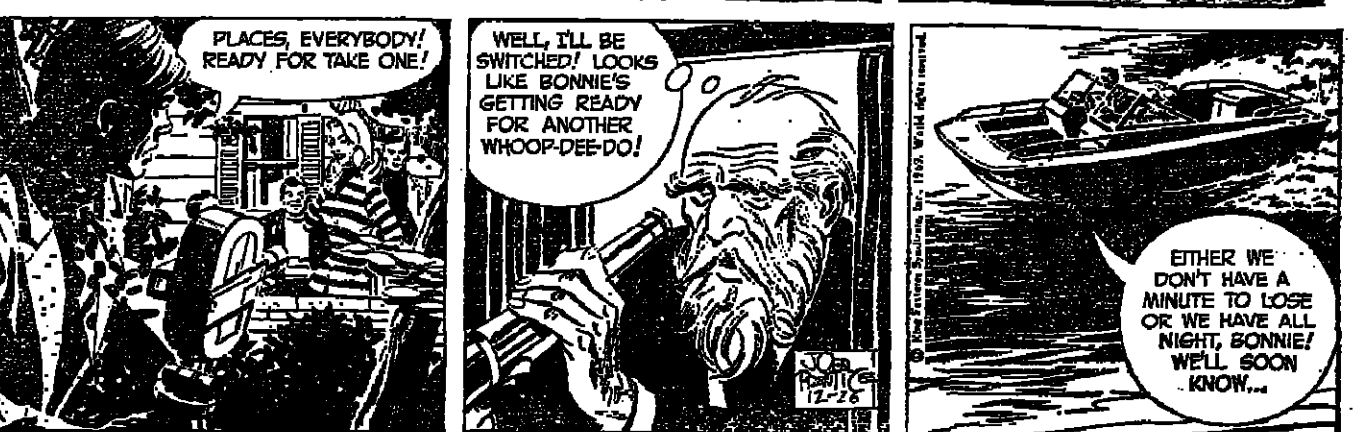
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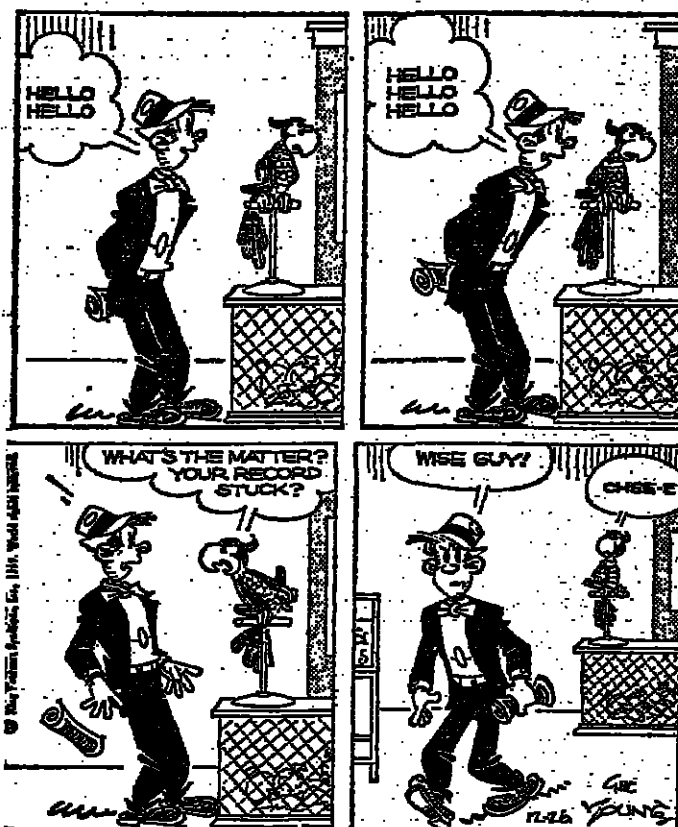
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with one diamond, the suit below the shortage—one club would have been equally good. After the response of one spade North judged that his hand was too strong for a raise to four spades. By jumping to three clubs and raising spades on the third round he showed a powerful hand, and South was encouraged to continue.

North's bidding suggested, but did not guarantee, that he held a singleton or void heart. South had one of the rare hands on which Blackwood is appropriate without an ace. And North had the rare response of five clubs with all four aces. The previous bidding will always indicate that the responder cannot be accessed.

South would have needed X-ray vision to make his contract after an inspired diamond lead. With all the aces marked in the dummy, West might have considered a diamond lead, perhaps forcing South to an immediate decision, to finesse or not to finesse. But a diamond lead could cost a vital trick if South held the queen or jack of the suit, so West made the routine lead of the heart jack.

South saw that he could take exactly nine tricks and no more from spades, hearts and diamonds, so he would need three tricks from the club suit. A safety play was called for to eliminate the need for guessing. The heart lead was won with the ace in dummy and trumps were drawn in two rounds. As South could afford to lose one club trick, but not two, he cashed the ace and king of clubs. When the queen fell he could claim 12 tricks. If it had

not he would have returned to his hand with a trump lead to play the third round of clubs. This play guaranteed that he would make three club tricks, without guessing, unless East held a sure double stopper in the suit.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

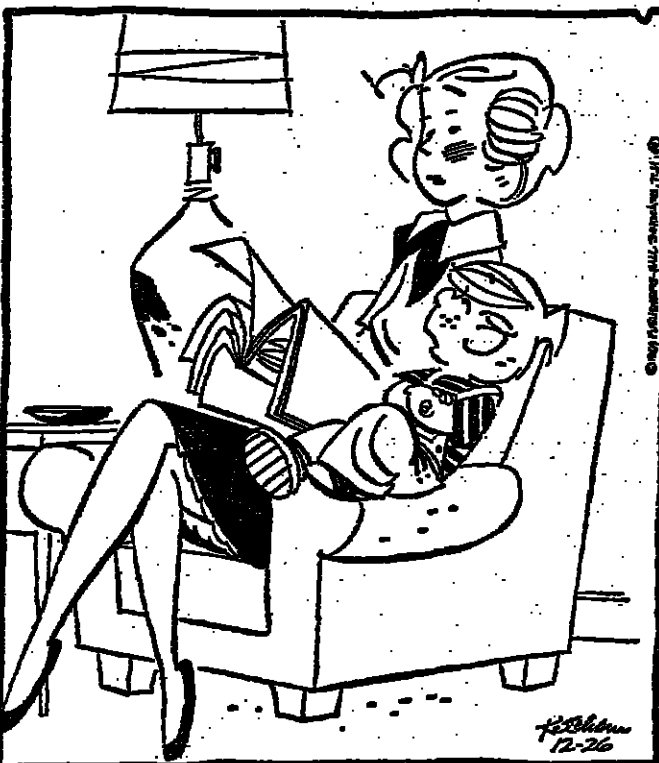
Pass Pass

West led the heart jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PEACE ONEARTH
DINNER PASTORAL
ASTERS UPTODATE
STENTERS ELEGITS
HURRY OCT LOIRS
ERIE DEVLAP NEE
REDAIN ENLARGER
DIANE GALIA
GODMILLIONWARD
ORD SEEFIVE DUB
ADOPIT MEN GITA
LEVERS RESTRING
ERADIATE COATEE
DETECTOR AMPERE
RESEEDS TEEMS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KYMOS

YOWDD

CHOUTY

DRYBAN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: LILE DEPOT OUTING SYSTEM
Answer: Here's one too that never gets cornered—THE MUSTLETS

BOOKS

LOVE AND WILL

By Rollo May, W.W. Norton, 362 pages

Reviewed by John Leonard

This is the second of a two-part review of a book. The first part appeared yesterday.

TO RESUME. Yesterday was banal love. Today we consider crippled will. As a matter of fact, Dr. May has a Christmas message: "The Mythos of Care." Care being the opposite of apathy, and an aspect of eros, and (in Heidegger) the source of will. "It is a state," writes May, "composed of the recognition of another, a fellow human being, like one's self; of identification of one's self with the pain or joy of the other; and an awareness of complicity, responsibility, community."

It's a better message than most, for it implies some risk of self. May belongs to the "existential" school of psychology (Binswanger, Maslow, etc.); whatever the risk, he participates in the life-situation of the patient. Thus love is a "falling" a seeking of rebirth and new patterns, even though the gamble is on self-destruction. That such love is related to death, that it flirts with an exhaustion of the "I" in the impossible attempt at union, doesn't frighten him. After all, man is the only animal who procreates face to face, vulnerability to vulnerability. Wanting to know is our blessing and our curse.

Man is, also, as Nietzsche noted, "the only animal who can make promises." We have a future tense and sense. May assumes that tense-sense under "intentionality," our push toward a direction for action. We can't know reality unless we are engaged in making our meaning as we perceive. Conception precedes perception. (We need a word or a symbol for something before we can actually see it.) Consciousness created in a continuous reciprocity between subject and object—a kind of perceptual sex—and each meaning has within it a commitment, an intention. Our acts reveal us and, because an act always involves responding, the actor is responsible for the consequences of the act.

Descartes Botched. Have I driven everybody to the walled bow? I apologize for me; May needs no apology. The fault is not in May but in your reviewer. May has taken on all the tough epistemological questions Descartes botched. He proposes, instead of "I think therefore I am," a process of experiencing, identity which abolishes the mind-body dualism: "I conceive—I can—I will." Between "I can" and "I will" identity, or at least the possibility of it, is forged, in action.

Getting rid of this Descartes bludge which has paralyzed Western epistemology for a couple of centuries involves getting rid of compartmentalization—of the personality and the society. May is up to it, and the best of "love and will" is his graceful dispatch. Begin with a comprehensive way of "knowing" reality (St. Augustine standing on the shoulders of Arabic philosophers). Proceed to the constituting of that reality by our understanding of it (Kant, of course).

Mr. Leonard is a boy for The New York

CROSSWORD—By W.

ACROSS

1 Place for a padlock.

5 Power.

10 Dog.

14 Mine: Fr.

15 Steel: Fr.

16 Moth.

17 Norse Fate.

18 Flag belying its name.

20 Harass.

22 Balances.

23 Field.

26 Blouse parts.

29 Outer.

34 Straws in the wind.

35 Paradise.

36 Sash.

37 Call up.

38 Tale man.

39 Cob or pan.

40 French numeral.

41 Guardian spirits.

43 Cite.

44 Subway workers.

46 Sounded pleased.

47 Johnny.

48 Sorrow.

50 Pekoe package.

53 Old name for French region.

57 Be chummy with.

59 Truck parts.

60 Dream: Fr.

61 Unmusical toy.

62 Freeway sign.

63 Timetable, for short.

64 Austere.

65 Antic.

DOWN

1 Worker.

2 Cupid.

3 Marsh bird.

4 Table game.

5 Army men.

6 Reversed objects.

7 Hodges.

8 Cob or pan.

9 Casting procedures.

10 More stingy.

11 Of great size.

12 Pronoun.

13 Tolstoy.

19 Cote d'Azur.

21 Umpte.

24 Shout.

26 Large I.

27 — as.

28 U.S. w.

30 Chapte.

31 — n.

32 Modern.

33 Quince.

35 Nota.

39 Apple.

41 Dabchi.

42 Boards.

43 Elicitor.

45 Declair.

46 Heap u.

48 Tonsor.

50 Organ.

51 House.

52 Mide.

53 Black.

55 Footno.

56 With r.

57 French.

58 Verb e.

